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530. Compare Mr. Newell's page 293). In regard to relative social importance of uses, Mr. Newell (pp. 38, 179-180) ranks them: (1) drink, (2) food by irrigation, (3) sewage, etc., (4) manufacturing and power, (5) transportation. But engineers make slips in social outlook as well as lawyers. We read that the present tendency is that "one simple procedure is followed day and night continuously for months from the time the structure is started until it is finished" (page 139), which is not elevating for the individual who does it. And the engineers seem to discuss (without Mr. Newell's approval, however) the valuation of a domestic water supply by the money value of the persons served (page 183), which is very much the same basis as that used (page 235) to figure the value of alfalfa by the value of the pork it will produce.

The lawyer who wishes an introduction into general ideas of water engineering (and lawyers who have work in that line should have some idea of it) will find Professor Newell's work an authoritative treatise upon these engineering matters, well and attractively written.

SAMUEL C. WIEL.

HARVEY HUMPHREY BAKER, UPBUILDER OF THE JUVENILE COURT. By the Judge Baker Foundation. Concord, N. H.: The Rumford Press. 1920. pp. 133.

This little volume, the first of a series of publications to be issued by the Judge Baker Foundation, is primarily a memorial to the pioneer Judge of the Boston Juvenile Court. It is consequently somewhat varied in content, containing not only Judge Baker's review of the first five years' work, and a reprint of his article on the procedure of the Boston Juvenile Court, but also several other contributions. These last consist of a biographical tribute to Judge Baker by Roy M. Cushman, a series of statistics, for purposes of comparison, of the second five years' work, and a brief article on the work of the Judge Baker Foundation by William Healy and Augusta F. Bronner, managing director, and assistant managing director respectively, of the Foundation. The book therefore makes a varied appeal, to those interested in the personality of Judge Baker, to those who desire information on the actual operation of a notable Juvenile Court, and to those who are following the development of case diagnosis and treatment of delinquency.

The Juvenile Court, like many of the children with whom it deals, presents a problem in heredity. So far as the court is descended from the equitable jurisdiction of the courts, as *parens patriae*, it is a conspicuous success. The informal procedure, the fatherly attitude of the judge, the painstaking inquiry by doctors and psychologists to ascertain the causative factors of the delinquency, the free hand of the judge in devising remedial or protective measures, all make for the development of useful citizens and the consequent diminution of crime. On the other hand, so far as the court is a child of the criminal law, it carries within it the known weaknesses of its parent.

Conspicuous among these weaknesses is the matter of appeal, discussed at length by Judge Baker. In Massachusetts an absolute right of appeal exists in Juvenile Court cases and the judge must solemnly advise the child of this right. The result is that appeals are often taken in the most serious cases, where the judgment, skill and knowledge of the Juvenile Court might be employed best for the child's benefit or for the protection of the community. Once the ponderous machinery of the criminal law is invoked, the chances of constructive action become almost zero. For many reasons the district attorney does not like prosecuting children; for obvious reasons, a jury, saturated in the atmosphere of the criminal court, is unlikely to convict a child; and if the case finally does reach the Superior Court judge for disposition, the matter does not receive the careful consideration which the Juvenile Court is prepared to give. Thus

the matter of appeal represents a real flaw in the handling of juvenile delinquency. To make matters worse the appeal not only operates against the child's own welfare and the best interests of the community, but also the knowledge on the part of the Juvenile Court judge that an appeal may be taken sometimes influences him against his better judgment in the disposition of cases before him.

The question of appeal is only one of many problems arising out of the procedure and position of the Juvenile Court in our judicial system. Judge Baker in his book makes certain recommendations with respect to appeals, which have not been followed by legislation. It would be interesting to know how other communities handle this and other problems. The time seems to have arrived when a complete critical survey of Juvenile Court methods and procedure should be made somewhat along the lines of Mr. Reginald H. Smith's recent report on the administration of justice in his book "Justice and the Poor," published by the Carnegie Foundation. Such a survey would place in the hands of those generally interested in the Juvenile Court the material needed for the development of more effective technique and a basis for procedural and legislative changes.

HERBERT B. EHLMANN.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- THE GROUP MIND. By William McDougall. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- THE NEW FRONTIER. By Guy Emerson. New York: Henry Holt and Company.
- LA CRÉATION ARTISTIQUE ET LITTÉRAIRE ET LE DROIT. By Marcel Plaisant. Paris: Rousseau & Cie.
- LES QUESTIONS ECONOMIQUES. By Raymond U. Stock. Paris: Rousseau & Cie.
- SPECULATION AND THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE. By James E. Boyle. New York: Macmillan and Company.
- VÖLKERMORD ODER VÖLKERBUND. By Dr. Heinrich Lammasch. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff.
- THE SENATE AND TREATIES. By Hayden Ralston. New York: The Macmillan Company.
- THE LAW OF DAMAGES AND COMPENSATION. By F. O. Arnold. London: Butterworth and Company.
- THE MINING LAWS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Volume I. By Gilbert Stone. London: H. M. Stationery Office.
- ESTATES, FUTURE INTERESTS AND ILLEGAL CONDITIONS AND RESTRAINTS IN ILLINOIS. Second Edition. By Albert M. Kales. Chicago: Callaghan and Company.
- MARITIME LAW. By Albert Saunders. London: Effingham Wilson.
- LE DROIT PÉNAL INTERNATIONAL. TOME I. By Maurice Travers. Paris: Librairie, Recueil Sirey.
- THE COLONIZATION OF NORTH AMERICA. By Herbert E. Bolton and Thomas M. Marshall. New York: The Macmillan Company.